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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
2	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
4	V.	23 Cr. 11 (PAE)
5	EFREM ZELONY-MINDELL,	
6 7	Defendant.	Settlement
8	x	
9		New York, N.Y. November 14, 2023
10		3:00 p.m.
11	Before:	
12	HON. PAUL A. ENGELI	MAYER
13	11014. 11101 11. 1110111	District Judge
14	APPEARANCES	Diberree budge
15	DAMIAN WILLIAMS	
16	United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York	
17	LISA DANIELS Assistant United States Attorney	
18	FEDERAL DEFENDERS OF NEW YORK	
19	Attorneys for Defendant BY: JONATHAN MARVINNY	
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21	Also Present: Matthew Deragon, Special Agent, FBI	
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(Case called)

MS. DANIELS: Good afternoon, your Honor. Lisa

Daniels for the government, and I'm joined by Special Agent

Matthew Deragon.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Daniels, and good afternoon, Special Agent Deragon.

MR. MARVINNY: Good afternoon, your Honor. Federal Defenders of New York, by Jonathan Marvinny, for Efrem Zelony-Mindell.

THE COURT: Good afternoon Mr. Marvinny, and good afternoon to you, Mr. Zelony-Mindell. I understand that your client, rather than going by mister goes by Mx. I want to do that, and I will do my very best to do that. Forgive me if I fall into the habit of doing it. Is the correct pronunciation of Mx. "mix"?

MR. MARVINNY: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: That is how your client would prefer I address him?

MR. MARVINNY: That's correct, your Honor. And I have also made mistakes in that regard, and Mx. Zelony-Mindell understands.

THE COURT: And it is Mx. Zelony-Mindell?

MR. MARVINNY: Yes. And thank you for moving things around, and it's very much appreciated by my client and the family of Mx. Zelony-Mindell.

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THE COURT: I'm happy to have done that. I am sorry that the conflicting schedule created uncertainty about whether it would be attainable, but Mr. Smallman tried to find a way to make it work. We had a witness who came yesterday, went home to another state but is coming back tomorrow morning. It works.

MR. MARVINNY: Thanks.

THE COURT: We're here to impose the sentence in this By the way, thank you, as well, and welcome to the members of Mx. Zelony-Mindell's family, friends and those who are here today. We're here to impose sentence in the case of United States v. Efrem Zelony-Mindell. On July 19, 2023, Mx. Zelony-Mindell pled quilty to one count of distribution of child pornography. In preparation of today's proceeding, I reviewed the plea agreement and the transcript of the plea proceedings. I've also reviewed the presentence report dated October 5 including its recommendation and addendum. also received the following additional submissions: First, the defense's sentencing submission dated October 31, which attaches various materials, including the psychiatric and psychosocial report of Dr. Alexander Bardey, a report of Federal Defender social worker Rachelle Veasley, various letters in support from family and friends, and certificates reflecting programs taken and courses taken at the MDC. Second, I've reviewed the government's sentencing submission

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dated November 7.

2	Have the parties received each of these submissions,
3	and has anything else been submitted in connection with this

4 sentencing?

MS. DANIELS: The government has received the same materials that the Court mentioned and the government is not aware of any additional materials.

THE COURT: Later on, I'll be asking about things like forfeiture and restitution. I take it there's not been a proposed order submitted along those lines?

MS. DANIELS: Correct.

THE COURT: And same for you, Mr. Marvinny?

MR. MARVINNY: Correct.

THE COURT: Have you read the presentence report?

MR. MARVINNY: Yes.

THE COURT: Have you discussed it with your client?

MR. MARVINNY: Yes.

THE COURT: Mx. Zelony-Mindell, have you read the presentence report?

MR. MARVINNY: I have, your Honor.

THE COURT: Have you discussed it with your counsel?

MR. MARVINNY: Yes.

THE COURT: Have you had the opportunity to go over with him any errors in the report or anything else that should be taken up with the Court?

MR. MARVINNY: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And Ms. Daniels, have you read the presentence report?

MS. DANIELS: Yes.

THE COURT: Putting aside the calculation of the sentencing guidelines, which we will get to, are there any concerns about the report regarding its factual accuracy?

MS. DANIELS: None from the government.

MR. MARVINNY: Not from us, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Hearing no objections, I will adopt the factual recitations in presentence report. The report will be made a part of the record in this matter. It will be placed under seal. In the event an appeal is taken, counsel, on appeal, may have access to the sealed report without further application to the Court. Ordinarily, at this point, I ask whether there's any reason why the parties' sentencing submissions should not be publicly filed. I think the better way to formulate that here is there's clearly good reason, sounding in medical and psychiatric confidentially, for portions of this reports to be redacted, but subject to justified redactions, is there any reason that they shouldn't be publicly filed?

MS. DANIELS: None that the government is aware of.

THE COURT: And has yours been filed?

MS. DANIELS: Yes.

THE COURT: I thought so. Okay. The same?

MR. MARVINNY: No reason, your Honor. We have

publicly filed a modestly redacted version.

THE COURT: Very good. All right. Turning to the sentencing guidelines, the Court is no longer required to follow the sentencing guidelines, but I am required to consider the applicable guidelines in imposing sentence. To do so, it's necessary that the Court accurately calculate the guidelines sentencing range. In this case, there was a plea agreement in which the parties stipulated to a particular calculation of the sentencing guidelines.

Counsel, am I correct that the calculation in the presentence report is in accord with your agreement?

MS. DANIELS: Yes.

MR. MARVINNY: Yes.

agreement, the absence of objection, and my independent evaluation of the guidelines, I accept the guideline calculation in the presentence report. I find, therefore, that the offense level is 37, the criminal history category is I, and the guideline range is between 210- and 262-months' imprisonment. I also find that there's a mandatory minimum sentence, that I can't impose a sentence below, of 60-months' imprisonment.

The next subject I need to cover is departures, which

is to say that in the framework of the sentencing guidelines in the plea agreement, both parties agree that neither an upward nor downward departure, that is to say within the guidelines framework, is merited. Having reviewed the presentence report and the parties' submission, I share the conclusion. I find that no departure is available as a matter of law. Of course, that does not preclude any party from seeking a variance from the guideline range, and both parties in this case are seeking a downward variance.

Having taken care of those necessary preliminaries, does the government wish to be heard with respect to sentencing?

MS. DANIELS: Yes, your Honor. This is a very serious case, and the government has thought hard and carefully about the appropriate sentence to recommend here. The government has concluded that a sentence of 120-months, both a significant sentence and a significantly-below-guideline sentence, is necessary here to account for the offense conduct, to promote respect for the law and, crucially, to protect the public. The offense conduct here was particularly heinous and dangerous to society's most vulnerable individuals, children. The offense conduct involved both the possession and distribution of child pornography as well as the attempted enticement of a purported nine-year-old child to engage in sexual activity.

First, beginning with the distribution and possession

of child pornography here, this conduct was significant, and it was initiated by the defendant with respect to the activity and the communications with the undercover. The defendant first reached out to the first undercover agent on a messaging application called --

THE COURT: Just help me understand. Essentially, I appreciate there's no defense offered in this case of anything like entrapment, but I was having difficulty understanding just how the engagement got started. What was it that was publicly posted that I gather the defendant alerted to or responded to?

MS. DANIELS: I understand that the defendant reached out to an undercover agent with an account on a messaging application called SCRUFF, and I understand that that application is used, I believe, primarily in a dating context; is that correct?

MR. DERAGON: Correct.

MS. DANIELS: With respect to men seeking relationships with other men.

THE COURT: As opposed to men seeking relationships with children?

MS. DANIELS: Correct.

THE COURT: And what was the outward-facing presence of the undercover, if you will? What was that advertising/seeking?

MS. DANIELS: I understand that the profile indicated

that	the	unde	ercover	was	ınt	terested	ın	taboo	; taboo	being	g a
short	hand	or	euphemi	sm :	for	activity	wi	th ch	ildren,	with	minors.

THE COURT: So in other words, the undercover puts that out, and then Mx. Zelony-Mindell sees it and reaches out?

MS. DANIELS: Yes. The defendant, as I understand, reached out to that account with that interest stated in taboo and asked if the undercover was interested in taboo. Once learning from the undercover that the undercover purportedly was interested in taboo, the defendant then asked the undercover if he had a Telegram account, an encrypted account, and suggested they move to Telegram. Once communicating on Telegram, the defendant quickly began exchanging child pornography with that undercover. It was within days, and within days, the defendant even sent child pornography showing an image of a toddler, an approximately four-year-old child, being forced to perform oral sex on an adult male. These images included other horrifying images. Images, for instance, of an approximately 11-year-old child being penetrated anally. In total, there were over approximately 2,900 images.

THE COURT: And these are all going in the direction of Mx. Zelony-Mindell to the undercover?

MS. DANIELS: Yes. With respect to the total number, the 2,900 that I just mentioned, I want to make a clarification to the government's sentencing submission in which the government cited a portion of the defense submission stating

that the total number of images was approximately 2,000 or over 2,000. Now, importantly, that number is the total; whereas, the number of unique images is 1,500, still an extremely significant amount of child pornography. And also, very, very troubling is that 50 of those 1,500 unique images showed images of toddlers, infants and BDSM. The damage done to these children --

THE COURT: Pause for a moment on that. I understand it's undisputed that Mx. Zelony-Mindell did not himself generate these images. Is there any understanding where he got them?

MS. DANIELS: I recall from chats, in which the defendant was participating with the undercover agents, that in response to, I believe, questions from the undercover, the defendant responded that he used to visit and participate in chat rooms and had collected a trove — my words not the defendant's words — a trove of child pornography. I believe the defendant's words were that he had a "shit ton" on his phone.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. DANIELS: The harm done to these children is significant. It is concrete. It is real lives. It is done in the making of the imagery, and it is also done, and that harm is perpetuated, during the sharing of this imagery. These victims live their entire lives knowing that their worst

moments are being relived, and not only that, but that individuals, such as the defendant, are experiencing and gaining pleasure from the worst moments of their lives, truly living nightmares.

That alone, that conduct, requires a significant sentence and one well above the mandatory minimum here, in particular, to promote general deterrence with respect to the law here to account for this serious, serious offense. The defendant's conduct did not stop with the distribution of child pornography. It extended also to have hands-on contact with what he thought -- they thought, rather -- was an actual child. The first undercover agent that I've mentioned relayed to the defendant that the undercover had a friend with a nine-year-old child and sent the defendant the contact information, the Telegram information, for that other second undercover.

The defendant then contacted the second undercover within minutes on Telegram. They began communicating, and very quickly, the defendant expressed a desire to meet and engage with sexual activity with a nine-year-old. During those conversations, the undercover stated to the defendant that the nine-year-old boy/child would be knocked out a little bit of sleep medication to which the defendant responded, "Yeah totally." Shortly thereafter in approximately the month of June, 2022, the defendant moved to Arkansas, but he kept talking to the undercover.

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THE COURT: Where had the defendant been originally? MS. DANIELS: The defendant was originally in New York and then moved to Arkansas. The defendant understood that the undercover with the purported nine-year-old child lived in New York and continued those conversations about meeting and engaging with sexual activity with that nine-year-old. Those conversations continued for months. On October 3 of 2022 the defendant, in a conversation with the undercover, stated that he was looking at the week of December 13 to 15 to come to New York, and they continued to discuss how that might be a time for the defendant to engage in a sexual activity with a nine-year-old child. This is months in advance. The defendant had months. He had plenty of time to think about his planned actions here, to think about the harm that he was intending for this nine-year-old child, and then he followed through on it.

And then, he traveled to New York, and rather than traveling to New York for his own purposes, I understand there were medical appointments, he included in his plans and purposefully made sure that this meeting would occur. Indeed, the day before, he messaged the undercover and stated, "I can't wait to taste his sexy little nine-year-old penis."

On December 16, when the defendant showed up with the arranged meeting where he thought he was going to meet the undercover and then proceed to have sex with the nine-year-old child, he was arrested, and, thankfully, no harm fell to any

actual child. But that is no credit to the defendant. The defendant's actions make clear that he intended to engage in sexual activity with a nine-year-old child; that he had planned it for months and was looking forward to it.

This crime warrants an extremely serious punishment, and, again, one well above the mandatory minimum sentence here. The government recognizes that the defendant has accepted responsibility, that the defendant has shown remorse, and that the defendant has shown a willingness to cooperate, but none of that detracts from the seriousness of the offense conduct here, and the need for general deterrence, and for the Court to communicate the very real harm to the most powerless, vulnerable individuals in society is extremely serious and warrants a serious sentence here, which is a significant part of the government's recommendation for a sentence of 120-months.

The need to protect the public also requires a very significant sentence well above the mandatory minimum. The government, again, recognizes that the defendant has expressed a desire to change, to seek help, and to participate in that treatment. And the government's sincere hope is that that occurs, but that does not fully allay the concerns about the danger to the community. There are serious concerns that remain.

This individual has been diagnosed with pedophilia.

But putting aside that diagnosis, as there are issues in the expert report, which the government has highlighted in its sentencing submission. The defendant's own demonstrated conduct shows a sexual interest in children as well as a willingness to act on it. And, again, these are issues that the forensic reports from the defense expert did not address. In addition to the conversations that I've highlighted so far, I think one particular segment of conversation between the defendant and the undercover is important here underscoring the danger posed by this diagnosis of pedophilia as well as the demonstrated interest in children and not only children but toddlers — but prepubescent children.

In one conversation, a text message conversation, this is USAO 0000504, which has been produced to the defense. The defendant, using the handle Evan, writes to the undercover, "What is the youngest you'd fuck?" The undercover responds, "Hmmmm, honestly, Bro, maybe two, if I could. What about you?" The defendant responds, "Absolutely the same, dude. My huge cock in that perfect little body making him take all of it." The undercover responded, "Slow or hard?" The defendant responded, "I definitely want him to cry." The defendant responded again, "Honestly, I think we both know we would go hard and raw." The undercover responded, "Fuck yes." The defendant responded, "There's no point fucking a little boy with a condom." This is talking about sexual activity, rape,

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of a two-year-old. This conduct, these statements, this demonstrated interest shows that notwithstanding any expert report or any showing of remorse and acceptance of responsibility, there are concerns that remain with respect to protection of the public. Again, it's society's most vulnerable that need this protection, a very serious sentence is warranted in order to do that and to achieve that goal of sentencing.

Before I conclude, I want to address a few points with respect to avoiding disparities with respect to other sentences in this district as well as how that might relate to criticisms of the applicable guidelines here, of which I'm aware of the Court's views. For the reasons already stated in the government's sentencing submission, the cases highlighted by the defense in support of their recommended sentence of a mandatory minimum sentence of five years ignore certain distinguishing factors and circumstances. Each sentence is a unique sentence. Each defendant is a unique defendant. But here, those selected and pointed to by the defense ignore a number of factors including the absence of diagnoses of pedophilia, the age of certain of the defendants, the absence of intended victims who were prepubescent minors, the absence of a huge collection of child pornography including images of infants and toddlers, certain mental health and other illnesses, different in kind from those present here, and in

certain cases, conduct that involved possession or distribution of child pornography, but the absence of any attempted enticements, any attempted, actual hands-on contact.

The defendant's submission also ignored several cases where a body of cases in this district as well as the Eastern District of New York, which shows that indeed there's a wide range and there's a spectrum of which the government's recommendation of 120-months is well within. For example, in attempted enticement cases, sentences range from under ten years to over 20 years with ten years on balance for certain cases that are similar and, again, similar on balance rather than similar as an exact match, as I noted that all defendants are unique and each case is different.

I would point, first, to *United States v. Jose Perez*, which was before your Honor 19-Cr.-297. Here the defendant pleaded guilty to attempted receipt of child pornography as well as bail jumping. There was a mandatory minimum of five years there, and I believe the guidelines were starting at 192 months. The sentences imposed there, 120 months with 96 months specific to the attempted receipt of child pornography. There the relevant conduct included that the defendant messaged with an undercover he thought was a twelve-year-old girl, tried to get him to create and send him pornography of herself, child pornography, and then the defendant showed up at a restaurant to meet her and was arrested there. There were certain

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mitigating factor there, including that the defendant was 64 years old, had COPD, and other serious health conditions, and there was an expert report finding that he was not, in fact, a pedophile. There were also certain aggravating factors. criminal history, including decades-old convictions but significant convictions for narcotics and robbery, including significant sentences attached to those convictions, as well as the bail jumping that occurred in that case. There were certain distinctions, of course, from this case, the absence of any huge trove of child pornography, but on balance, I think this is a sentence that I think is indicative of sentences imposed in this district that show that, when balancing all the factors at play, a sentence of 120 months is important and warranted and well within the sentences imposed in this district.

Another sentence is *U.S. v. Peter Bright*, 19-Cr.-521 before Judge Cronan. Excuse me, Judge Castel. Thank you. Here the defendant was convicted at trial of attempted enticement and sentenced to 144-months' imprisonment where there was a ten-year mandatory minimum. Here, the defendant communicated with an undercover about meeting her purported seven- and nine-year-old children to engage in sexual activity and showed up to that meeting. In that case, there was no possession of child pornography at issue or distribution. There was an expert report that found that there was no hint of

pedophilic or deviant sexual behavior. There was a counselor who agreed with that diagnosis, and there was also a lifelong history of severe depression in this that case. Again, this is another case where the factors on balance align with the factors on balance here.

There are several other examples throughout the SDNY and the EDNY showing that possession, receipt, transportation of child pornography cases typically receive or may receive between five and seven years. For example, *United States v. Francis Hughes*, 21-Cr.-584, before Judge Halpern here in the Southern District; *U.S. v. John Cruz*, 15-Cr.-338, again, before Judge Castel; *U.S v. Michael Wustrow*, 17-Cr.-87 in the Eastern District before Judge Hurley; and *U.S. v. Zanco*, 18-Cr.-412 before Judge Bianco, also in the Eastern District.

Another category of offenses shows that recent offenders for purely possession of child pornography, or distribution, lands closer to ten years. Here as an example, U.S. v. Lancelot Lutchman, 18-Cr.-654, before Judge Crotty. And then there's a category of cases where there's attempted enticement or child pornography, possession/distribution, where the offenders are repeat offenders, and those sentences are nearly double what the government is seeking here. Those range up to 20-plus years' imprisonment, including U.S. v. Michael Irizarry, 18-Cr.-05, before Judge Caproni, where a sentence was imposed of 20-years' imprisonment for a similar offense of

attempted enticement where the defendant had been previously convicted of possession of child pornography.

As I mentioned, each defendant is different. Each sentence is different, but taking a look at the body of sentences for conduct that is similar and related to the conduct at issue here as well as considering each of the sentencing factors, the offense conduct, the seriousness of it, the need for protection of the public as well as the mitigating factors as outlined in the defense submission, the government submits that's a sentence of 120 months is appropriate here.

THE COURT: Thank you. Thank you, I should add, for a superb sentencing submission and for a very thoughtful presentation today. I would just say that the recounting of prior precedence is a valuable thing. As a general proposition, it's something that the defense tends to do a lot more of and better of than the government, and I think, just as a matter of helpful advocacy, in a case with troubling and unusual facts, that exercise is valuable to the Court, so thank you.

A couple of questions for you. First, just some housekeeping ones. Is the government in agreement with the probation department that the only special assessment that should apply here is the \$100 that the other higher ones don't apply because the defendant is indigent?

MS. DANIELS: Correct. The other special assessments

do apply; they are mandatory but for a finding of indigency.

THE COURT: That's what I was trying to capture. I was struck by the absence of any victim impact statements. And very often in child pornography cases, the F.B.I. is able to identify, at least for some of the images, who they trace back to, whether it's the actual victim or a parent. I take it none of that happened here?

MS. DANIELS: We're still in the process of that. I understand that the database and the unit that runs those searches is quite backed up. Step one of that process has completed of identifying a series of images that are identifiable and for which the government has information.

I'll defer to Special Agent Dergaon if any of that is incorrect. I believe step two is identifying specific victims and through that process, their contact information. Any submissions with respect to victim impact and restitution related is still ongoing.

THE COURT: Okay. I mean, the first point of asking was really if there was going to be a perspective of a victim offered. And while I've had a number of cases involving child pornography and can fairly extrapolate from the types of statements that parents and children give in those cases, I take it here, just because of the back-up, in practice, we just don't have that here.

MS. DANIELS: That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. As for restitution, I understand you are seeking a 90-day delay, and I think I get it, the idea is essentially, because of back-up, it's as yet unknown whether within 90 days, you'll be able to identify a victim let alone work up what the restitution analysis is.

MS. DANIELS: Yes.

THE COURT: So how long are you seeking then to make a restitution submission? That would be mid-February?

MS. DANIELS: Yes, I believe the 90 days -- I can calculate it.

THE COURT: All right. I'll ask Mr. Smallman to come up with 90 days, but that's helpful. Next question involves the guidelines. As to the child pornography guideline, it's not me, it's the Second Circuit in *Dorvee*, which has thrown that guideline under the bus and has basically said it's a political construct that essentially reflexively yields a very, very high number beyond that which might be justified in the individual case. The government here could have, I take it, insisted, as a condition of the plea — whether it would have been accepted or not is another story — to plead to the enticement count.

MS. DANIELS: Right.

THE COURT: Had the enticement count been the subject of the plea, what would the mandatory minimum have been?

MS. DANIELS: Had the enticement been the only count?

THE COURT: Correct.

MS. DANIELS: Then it would have been a ten-year minimum.

THE COURT: What was the reason for accepting a plea to the child pornography as opposed to insisting the enticement count?

MS. DANIELS: The government reviewed the defense mitigation submission detailing many of the mitigating factors, or all of the mitigating factors, that are now before the Court in this sentencing as well. There are significant mitigating factors. Though, again, they are balanced against extremely significant conduct and a need for serious protection of the public that is ongoing. As the government is seeking a sentence of — the government made a determination, at the time that that mitigation package was submitted, in light of that presentation, that a plea to the distribution charge was appropriate and was a resolution that the government would accept. With respect to currently —

THE COURT: In other words, that the defense should have the opportunity to seek a below ten-year sentence even though the government's advocacy would stop at ten years?

MS. DANIELS: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay. I tried to figure out what the guideline would be if one discounted for the *Dorvee* problem.

And as I understand it, under the plea agreement, both parties

agree that given the admission to the child enticement as relevant conduct, you have two separate groups. And because the child enticement guideline group is higher but the two yield relatively close offense levels, you add two levels to the child enticement group. If one operates on the assumption that the child pornography group's offense level is unusually high for the problem spotlighted in *Dorvee*, and just assume for argument's sake that the group that was formulated by the child pornography guideline would be more than nine levels less than the enticement guideline; in effect, the overall offense level in this case drops by two. Because we added to —

MS. DANIELS: Yes.

THE COURT: Under the grouping rules you subtracted two if you assume away the child pornography group.

MS. DANIELS: Yes, I believe that's correct.

THE COURT: So by my calculation, the guideline range here would have been 168 to 210 months to correct maximally for the Dorvee problem. You can check my math, but I'm respectful of the Dorvee critique. But in this case, because the guideline that predominantly drives the analysis is not subject to that critique, the enticement guideline, it looks to me as if the Dorvee correction gets you no lower of 168 to 210. That doesn't necessarily mean it is the measure of the just sentence, but it eliminates the Dorvee critique; is that a fair way of looking at the guideline dimension of this problem?

MS. DANIELS: I believe that's correct. I haven't independently calculated the guidelines in that way, but from the Court's description, I believe that is correct and agree that, as a substantive matter, there are distinctions from Dorvee, as your Honor has mentioned, with respect to the attempted enticement here.

THE COURT: I confess, I didn't do a systematic search, but I'm aware of case law that critiques the enticement guideline in the way that the *Dorvee* decision very memorably critiques the child pornography guideline.

MS. DANIELS: Yes, I'm not aware either.

THE COURT: Thank you. Again, thank you for a superb sentencing submission both today and in writing.

Okay. Mr. Marvinny, I'm happy to hear from you.

MR. MARVINNY: Thank you, your Honor. There's a lot to respond to with what the government said, but I maybe want to start with one of the guideline questions that the Court raised. I agree, there's not case law directly criticizing the enticement guideline, which is 2G1.3, to the same extent that Dorvee criticized the child pornography guideline. We did attempt in our submission to deconstruct 2G1.3 a bit. I do you believe that it suffers from some of the very same problems that the child pornography guideline suffers from identified in Dorvee; namely, the guidelines base offense level has been ratcheted upward over the years solely to reflect increasing

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mandatory minimums imposed on enticement offenses. Enticement offenses went from a zero to a five-year to a ten-year mandatory minimum, and at each iteration, the guideline 2G1.3 similarly raised its base offense level just to reflect those changes. And that was one of the key criticisms of the child pornography guideline in *Dorvee*.

THE COURT: With respect, and I don't want to get into a lot of guideline analysis, because the case ought to be decided on other factors, but Dorvee has a range of other problems. The defendant could commit the distribution offense in Dorvee through conduct that is little more than accessing oneself but in a way that, sort of, by the way computers work, tends to replicate copies of child pornography, and then when that happens, in effect every upward enhancement is automatically triggered. Here, the notion is the base offense level is very high, but it appears based on a normative judgment by Congress, but one that is hard to disagree with, which is that the conduct of enticement by its nature deserves a very high base offense level. It doesn't feel to me as if the Dorvee critique, which is just a jerry-rigged quideline that creates a lot of artificial upward enhancements that automatically kick in, is a natural fit here.

MR. MARVINNY: Right. That is one -- maybe a secondary or a coequal criticism in *Dorvee* of the guideline. But, again, the point of the sentencing commission, kind of,

not exercising its characteristic institutional role in determining a just sentence and simply reflecting a directive from Congress, that's equally true of 2G1.3, and that's a criticism in *Kimbrough* for the crack cocaine guidelines, in *Dorvee* for the child pornography guidelines —

THE COURT: Okay. Let me get to the substance. If the notion that the decider was more Congress than the sentencing commission, I suppose the critical question is:

What is wrong with Congress' more or less categorical judgment that crimes of this nature belong at a very high level?

MR. MARVINNY: That's obviously a very fair question. I don't know that I have the answer to that question. There's a larger critique of mandatory minimum sentences writ large.

THE COURT: That I get, yes. That's a different issue.

MR. MARVINNY: This would certainly fall into it.

Again, if we're trying to use a guideline as a mechanism for arriving at a just sentence, what the Second Circuit and the Supreme Court said is if the sentencing commission didn't determine that the sentence is based on national data, past practices, comparison of similar cases, then the guideline is just a poor mechanism. It may not be incorrect at the bottom, and the Court may agree with Congress' mandatory minimums in the particular offense, but the guideline itself lacks as much validity as one that the sentencing commission has arrived at

from empirical data.

THE COURT: Point taken. Thank you.

MR. MARVINNY: But you are right, your Honor. The guidelines are just one factor in this case like any other case. What I wanted to emphasize to the Court, much more important than the guidelines analysis, is that no one disputes the gravity of the offense here, the seriousness of it, the moral repugnancy of the offense, no one including Efrem Zelony-Mindell. I'll speak more about that in a moment, but we acknowledged that at the outset, and we would be remiss not to acknowledge the conduct is disturbing. I think our submission adequately conveys that. I think Mx. Zelony-Mindell 's letter accurately conveys, and I think Dr. Bardey's report adequately takes account of that fact, and I will speak more about that as well.

But I do want to start, your Honor, with the fact that Mx. Zelony-Mindell truly does display a remarkable degree of insight, remorse and acceptance of responsibility. For better or worse, it is not every defendant accused of these crimes that does so and certainly not to the extent that Mx. Zelony-Mindell has. And, your Honor, this isn't just something convenient for our sentencing submission that we want to be able to stand up here and say this to the Court at the last minute. This was true from the moment that they were arrested. The government acknowledges this. Agent Deragon,

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who was one of the interrogators of Mx. Zelony-Mindell, is in court today. From the moment of their arrest, they were ashamed, remorseful. They said, both during their interview and to Dr. Bardey, that in some sense they expected that they would be arrested and that that was the appropriate thing because what they had done was so shameful. They immediately cooperated with law enforcement. They volunteered, your Honor, that they had a second cell phone back at an apartment in Brooklyn where they had been staying, and that cell phone contained the vast majority of child pornography here. So when the government talks about the 1,500 unique images, which we don't dispute in my way, a large number of that was on the second phone that was volunteered by Mx. Zelony-Mindell. They also volunteered their passcodes and gave the agents permission to go through their phones and assume their social media That was from essentially minute one after their arrest.

THE COURT: Prior to defense counsel being appointed?

MR. MARVINNY: Absolutely correct, your Honor, prior
to defense counsel getting involved. It's continued through.

Mx. Zelony-Mindell 's father is here. I know he has had
extensive conversations with Efrem, our social worker has, I
have. The level of remorse palpitates off of Efrem. It's
tangible when you are in the room with them. I don't think
that should be overlooked. In terms of are they going to

reoffend? Are they a danger? That is a significant factor that is just not present in every case. The government identified --

THE COURT: Pause on that for a moment. I appreciate that Dr. Bardey finds a limited risk of recidivism, not zero but low. I hope that's true. How reliable is that? I mean, we do have, in this case, a defendant whose conduct brings him literally to the brink of sexual conduct with a nine-year-old. Why is it safe to assume that with the intervention of Dr. Bardey, with the fact of the arrest, why is it safe to assume that if at liberty again and with access to electronics again, something like this wouldn't happen again or couldn't happen again?

MR. MARVINNY: I certainly can't say it couldn't happen again, and I can't even say it wouldn't with 100 percent certainty. But I think why the Court could have reasonable assurance is Dr. Bardey did find, in part -- well, for a couple reasons. One, Mx. Zelony-Mindell had no prior criminal history, certainly, and no prior actual real world sexual contact, sexual activity, with a minor or with a child. And they are in the mid-30s now, and this is a very first offense. Dr. Bardey found that significant.

Second, as Dr. Bardey says, Efrem exhibits no psychopathic features, no antisocial behavioral tendencies.

They are, in many ways, although they have a history of mental

illness that factor into the offense, a relatively well-adjusted person.

Third, the pedophilic disorder, which the government makes a lot of that was found by Dr. Bardey, was based primarily on the offense conduct. The testing, the Abel testing and the other objective tests at issue, determined that Efrem, primarily sexually attracted to adults, has a secondary interest in 14 to 17 year olds. And so when Dr. Bardey found that Efrem has pedophilic disorder, it was of a non-exclusive type, which sets them apart from other people with that disorder; meaning that, in fact, the primary interest sexually is in adults. And that's reflected, again, in the fact that there's been no contact offense prior to this, that Efrem has had relationships with only age-appropriate men throughout —

THE COURT: What do you make, though, of the communications that AUSA Daniels summarized which seemed to describe somewhat durably an interest in much, much younger children?

MR. MARVINNY: First of all, I don't belittle anything that was said. It's difficult to listen to. I think in every comparison case that we've been talking about, I think the government could go through and these chats are exceptionally salacious. Efrem participated in something that is known as age play. We haven't made a ton of it, but it was evident throughout their chats with the undercover. It's reflected in

Dr. Bardey's report, and it's a well-recognized activity. And what that is is two grownups talking to each other about sexual activity with minors or with children in a way that arouses them. It doesn't necessarily mean there's going to be any contact offense, and age play is something that Efrem --

THE COURT: And I get that that is a thing. The problem is he shows up with lubricant to a meeting with a nine-year-old. And so, that is a telling fact that suggests we're well past playacting.

MR. MARVINNY: Yes, your Honor, for sure. No, we've acknowledged that that conduct is there. That conduct is there in every one of the cases I've cited as well. And I'll talk more about those cases in a minute. The government wants to say they are not really opposite. They are.

But that conduct is concerning, and it merits the five-year sentence. It merits incapacitation. But the question is how much incapacitation? How much punishment is enough? And, again, Dr. Bardey, acknowledging that conduct, made certain diagnoses but also said that Efrem presents a low risk of violence, danger and recidivism and is amenable to treatment, and there is treatment available.

Getting back to my original point of the kind of uncommon sense of responsibility and remorse, Efrem is literally dying participate in this treatment to a degree that is really commendable. As the Court knows, in our submission,

we've asked that Efrem be designated to what is called a SOMP, S-O-M-P, which is a Sex Offender Management Program in the Bureau of Prisons. This would be a program that is essentially dedicated to people with similar charges to Efrem and for people who want to do the work to make themselves better. And Efrem is anxious to participate --

THE COURT: You are recommending Petersburg?

MR. MARVINNY: We are asking the Court to recommend a designation to Petersburg.

THE COURT: During my second month on the job, when they take new judges to a federal prison, that happened to be where my group of new judges for training was taken to, and I was impressed by significant aspects of the facility.

MR. MARVINNY: I appreciate that, your Honor. Because we have thought long and hard about the recommendation in this case. And to Efrem's credit, they want the treatment. And this is also reflected in work they've done with Ms. Veasley, who is the director of our social work program, they've met over 30 times. She's on maternity level, but if she were here, she would tell of the level of commitment to getting better Efrem has. It is genuine. That's all I can say. I hope you saw it Efrem's letter to you, and you'll hear it today when Efrem is given a chance to speak.

So all of those things, just to recap very briefly, the lack of psychopathic features, the lack of prior criminal

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history, the lack of any real world sexual conduct with a minor, the cooperation with law enforcement, the amenability and desire for treatment, and why I think the Court can take some solace in Dr. Bardey's claim that Efrem has a low risk of recidivism. It's certainly worth taking a chance and giving a sentence of five years with some period of supervised release, which is, of course, mandatory and which the Court can determine the appropriate length and allow Efrem to do treatment work both inside and outside of prison walls.

Your Honor, again, there was a lot in what the government said. I do want to talk about the comparison cases that we've cited in the submission. Of course, any case is distinguishable from any other. There are no two cases that are identical in any respect, but the seven cases that we've cited are absolutely the closest that we could find to the situation at issue here. They are as close to as on all fours as possible. There are distinctions between them, of course, but in the aggregate, they represent the constellation of factors that is present here. Defendant is caught in a sting. They are permitted to plead down to the lesser offense than the enticement offense. Defendants who by and large possessed childing pornography, not everyone of them did -- Ms. Daniels is right, the vast majority of them did -- and who were given sentences well below the guidelines range. We've talked a lot about the guidelines. I mentioned this in our submission.

Efrem's guidelines are only higher than those defendants, and marginally so, they are only higher because the government insisted, as is their right, that Efrem agreed that the enticement guideline and enticement offense qualify as relevant conduct under the guidelines. That has the impact of actually elevating their offense level.

THE COURT: But it also has the -- the plea agreement also had the effect of giving you the opportunity to make the argument you are making here today. Had the government said, all right, we'll choose the enticement rather than child pornography guideline, you would be here with a mandatory minimum floor of ten years. It's hard to critique what the government has done is, in some sense, a decision that heightens your client's exposure. It was, by another light, a Solomonic way of giving you the opportunity to make this argument while making sure that your client, not only from a factual perspective but from a guidelines perspective at least, was accountable for both categories of conduct.

MR. MARVINNY: Agreed, your Honor. We were thankful for the plea offer. I'm not faulting the government at all. I'm simply saying that, in looking at those comparison cases, those defendants, despite having engaged in the same conduct, did not have to accept that guideline. As Ms. Daniels, I'm sure, will confirm, because we had the conversation with her office, this is essentially a new policy at the U.S. Attorney's

Office that certain guidelines pertaining to relevant conduct would be included in the plea agreement, and, therefore, the guidelines calculation. My point is simply that in those comparison cases, the guidelines would have been identical to Efrem's if that policy had been in place. They pled guilty under a different regime.

And so, Ms. Daniels pointed to a whole other category of cases, and the Court found that helpful. I appreciate that. I'm not prepared to rebut all of them. I know there are certainly differences in those cases. You know, Ms. Daniels cited the Bright case. That was a case handled by my office. I believe she noted that was a defendant that went to trial and testified and was convicted of enticement, and Judge Castel found, as part of the basis for his sentence, that the defendant had lied on the stand. There's a host of differences. I'm not equipped -- I'm unable to respond to everything, all the new cases Ms. Daniels raised today in court. I know there are straight cites in possession of child pornography cases where many Courts in this district, including in some of my own clients, imposed no jail time as the all. I could have offered some of those as well.

THE COURT: Well, look, the enticement offense here is at least as serious as the child pornography offense here.

MR. MARVINNY: Yes.

THE COURT: And I'm not seeing any enticement case

that goes below the sentence you are recommending, and I see many that go above and materially above.

MR. MARVINNY: But the cases we cite in our submission here involve sentences below five years, and those are defendants engaging in identical conduct. There's a sentence of 48 months. There's a sentence of 30, and the average of those cases is 60 months. That's what I am saying. That is really the conduct and the posture of those cases; it is, again, on all fours here.

THE COURT: May I ask you, look, as you can tell, the extent to which the conduct here came close to, from the defendant's perspective, actual sexual contact; how much does that track the cases you've cited?

MR. MARVINNY: 100 percent. I mean, these defendants -- I could go one by one -- almost all of them were arrested at the predetermined meeting location with money, condoms, or gifts in their hand. It's almost one to one. There might be one of the seven where the defendant was arrested before they got to the meeting but not much more than that. They really -- I'm not going to put my own credibility at issue, but these are not a cherry-picked selection. These are really factually -- they are not identical but they are close. I'm hoping Efrem receives treatment similar to what those defendants have received, and we think it's important to consider that. But, again, every case is different.

What I can tell you about Efrem is what I've already said, which was that they acknowledge the seriousness of the offense more than anyone. They're ashamed of what they did and they are ready to get better and to do what they need to do. I will finish by saying Efrem's family is in attendance. You acknowledged them at the beginning. Efrem's father in particular is here. Efrem, when eventually they are released, wants to go back to Florida live with their father and their father's partner, care for them, and continue whatever treatment they've begun at the Bureau of Prisons. I know it's a serious case, your Honor. I would never say otherwise. We ask you to impose a sentence that allows that to happen as soon as is reasonably possible.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Marvinny. I should say to you that I thought your sentencing submission was absolutely first rate, and I also particularly appreciated Dr. Bardey's report and Ms. Veasley's. It was a thoughtful and insightful sentencing submission made all the stronger by the letter from your client and the letters from those who know him best.

MR. MARVINNY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: With that, Mx. Zelony-Mindell, I'd be delighted to hear from you.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: I see you are going to be reading, which is normal, just read slowly for the benefit of the court

reporter.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, your Honor.

Judge Engelmayer, I tried to speak to you from my heart in my letter to you. I just wanted to explain a little bit more. I'm so sorry for re-victimizing the children, for the disturbing and appalling pictures and videos I had in my possession. This reality is made more disturbing when I agreed to meet with a nine-year-old for sex. This is immoral and deeply deplorable. Judge Engelmayer, I take full responsibility for my behavior and for my actions.

I can't begin to express how sorry I am. I am devastated by my behavior, sir. Your Honor, to the extent that my words mean anything to you, you and no judge will ever see me in a court again. I will never possess child pornography and I will never engage in sexual conversations with others about children, and I certainly will never harm any child. These things are nightmarish.

I want to dedicate myself to my recovery and to rebuilding my life. I look forward to therapy, including sex offender treatment, during and after the service of my sentence. I look forward to spending time with my father, Charles, and his partner, Julie. I want to be a law-abiding citizen and stay out of trouble, sir. This experience has changed me. I recognize the things I was taking for granted and abusing, and I have a new drive to appreciate my family and

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freedom. I'm motivated to be a caring and productive person.

I know I have a lot of work to do on myself. I need to focus

both on who I am and the person I want to be in the future. I

will work every day to be a better person, your Honor. Thank

you for your consideration.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mx. Zelony-Mindell. All right. I'm going to take 20 minutes and assess the just sentence here. I'll be back in 20 minutes to address the sentence. Thank you.

(Recess)

THE COURT: Under the Supreme Court's decision in Booker and the cases that have followed it, the guideline range, of course, is only one factor that a court must consider in deciding the appropriate sentence. A court must also consider the other factors set forth in the sentencing statute Title 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a). These factors include the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant, the need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law and to provide just punishment. The need for the sentence imposed to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct, the need for the sentence imposed to protect the public from further crimes of defendant, and the need for the sentence imposed to provide the defendant with needed educational or vocational training, medical care or

other correctional treatment in the most effective manner. The Court must also avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among defendants with similar records who have been found guilty of similar conduct. And as a result, I've attempted to familiarize myself broadly with the patterns of sentence in this area to make sure that the sentence imposed here is broadly consistent with those patterns. The Court is also required to impose a sentence sufficient, but no greater than necessary, to comply with the purposes I have just reviewed. And here I find that the sentence I'm about to pronounce is sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to satisfy the purposes of sentencing that I've just reviewed.

Mx. Zelony-Mindell, I've given a lot of thought and attention to the just and appropriate sentence in your case in light of those Section 3553(a) factors and really the purposes for which sentences are imposed. These are my thoughts, and forgive me, this is going take a few minutes, but this a complicated problem. At the outset, I just want to say this: The 3553(a) factors applied to your conduct and your personal background are really predominantly what matters here. Those are really the drivers, but I'm going to say a few words about the guidelines.

I've considered the guidelines recommendation here as
I'm required to. As the defense rightly notes, the Second
Circuit in *Dorvee* has specifically criticized the child

pornography guideline as methodologically flawed. Following
the Circuit's lead, I discount the guideline recommendation
here to the extent it's driven by that guideline for the
reasons stated in Dorvee. In the context of this case,
however, that exercise still leaves a very high advisory
guideline range, and that's because the main driver of the
guideline recommendation here in this case is not
Mx. Zelony-Mindell's conduct relating to the distribution of
child pornography but the separate group of conduct relating to
using a computer to induce a minor to engage in prohibited
sexual conduct. That conduct which formed the basis of Count
Three, which had charged the attempted enticement of a minor,
is evaluated under guideline section 2G1.3. And for the most
part, subject to the valid point that Mr. Marvinny raised, that
guideline is really not subject to nearly the same effective
methodological critique as the child pornography's distribution
guideline. It yields a higher offense level in Rule 38 than
the one that the child pornography would. And under the
grouping rules, the child pornography conduct does no more than
add two levels to that level 38 that was generated by the
enticement guideline.
The bettem line is: The child perpendicular

The bottom line is: The child pornography conduct simply adds two, from 38 to 40, to the offense level. After which, one substracts three levels for acceptance of responsibility. Here is the point: If you remove the child

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pornography conduct from the equation altogether, the ultimate advisory guideline range would still be formulated by a net level 35 and would be 168- to 210-months' imprisonment. The bottom line is that the guidelines here, even getting rid of a child pornography conduct, would recommend a long sentence, and it is morally and normatively impossible, in my judgment, to fault a guideline for treating that offense, specifically, enticement of a minor for sex, as warranting a very high sentence.

All right. Turning in any event to the important things, the 3553(a) factors. The first set of factors requires me to consider the seriousness of the offense, the need for just punishment, and the need for the sentence to promote respect for the law. In other words, the sentence has to fit the crime, and Mx. Zelony-Mindell, your offense conduct here, as you know, was terribly serious. One part of it involved accessing and distributing to others over the internet child pornography photographs, videos and stills, which were explicit vile and exploitative. They involved penetration, restraint, rape, and compelled engagement in sex acts and sexual stimulation by children, including little children, 4 years old, 8 years old, 10 years old, 11 years old, 12 years old. fully understand that you did not create those materials, and I fully understand that, unlike in some previous cases, the victims or the family members have not been identified and have not submitted victim impact statements. But I've had other cases of this nature, and I've been told repeatedly from the perspective of the victims that the distribution and the redistribution of these materials works, each time, a new injury on them. Each time a new person, even if now an adult, has new pornographic photos and videos of them disseminated to new people, it's experienced as a new offense, as a new act of exploitation. As Ms. Daniels quite rightly noted, for the victims, the distribution of these materials makes them relive, each time, the worst moment in their lives, and, you know, barring some miracle under which somehow these could be deleted from internet commerce, that's a price they will pay for the rest of their lives.

You participated in that, Mx. Zelony-Mindell. You not only accessed and reviewed a vast amount of these materials, you forwarded some of them to others, each time, again, visiting harm on the victim and enabling yet a new person to forward them on to yet new perpetrators. You had to appreciate, as you've told me you did, that this was wrong and exploitive. The guideline that applies to this conduct happens to be badly constructed, but any sensible assessment would have to view this conduct as terribly serious.

And the second part of your offense conduct, in my assessment, was even more serious. You sent child pornography stills and videos to a person you understood to be the father

message to other people that is sufficient to deter them from

engaging in similar crimes. Both of these crimes occur with

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And it's important, for obvious reasons, that cases involving child pornography and child sexual enticement cases get prosecuted and that the sentences imposed in those cases be sufficient in the aggregate to send a message to anybody thinking about following your lead. The message has to be don't go there, don't engage in such conduct, or you are risking a significant prison term.

Under Section 3553(a), I have to consider as well a different type of deterrence called specific deterrence, and that refers to the need for the sentence I impose in your case to send a message to you that is sufficient to deter you from committing future crimes. The report from Dr. Bardey opines that you present a limited risk of committing a sex offense against a child. There's is no force to that in that I recognize that before this case, there's no evidence that you had ever engaged with a sexual with a child. Although, the record does indicate a step but ultimately unconsummated in that direction. And I credit that after proper treatment, it may well prove that you have eliminated or seriously reduced that impulse within you, and I credit, too, that you are commendably eager to get going on that treatment. That's all But this case is a far cry from one in which a defendant's conduct was limited to just viewing child pornography, and a wall could be put up between the offense

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conduct and the very different offense conduct of contact with a child.

In child porn alone cases, it's more convincing to contend that the defendant's sexual interest in children was a voyeur and did not extend to actual sexual activity. Not so here. Your conduct, your actions went beyond immersing yourself in child pornography even discussing the possibility of actual sexual conduct. In this case, you communicated for months with what you believed to be a nine-year-old's father. You came to New York with equipment to meet with the child. All the while, you were describing graphically the sexual activity you intended to force the child to engage in. And when you met downtown with the father, from your perspective minutes or hours away from meeting the child, again, you brought lubricant with you. Actions speak louder than word. This case defines the point. I appreciate how deeply and I have no doubt how sincerely you regret your conduct, but I can't find today that you pose zero threat or close of trying to induce a minor to have sex with you. And I can't find that you pose no threat today, if given the opportunity, of again re-accessing child pornography. I, therefore, find, at this moment in time, a continued interest in specific deterrence. Until you have beaten back, until you have defeated the inner demons that led you to commit these crimes, and hopefully you will do that, the threat of a new prosecution has a role to

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play in deterring you from straying again.

That said, I do find Dr. Bardey persuasive that this is not a permanent condition. I credit him insofar as he states that you are capable with the help of professionals of silencing the demons that led to you this bad place. He credits you with self-awareness and with making very serious effort and very real forward progress even within the confines of the MDC to embrace the struggle and to work through the issues you have. I was similarly very, very impressed by that to a degree that is quite unusual in cases of this nature. You are determined and you are gifted and you are smart and you appear to be committed to turning your life around. And so while I'm constrained to find an interest in specific deterrence today when you are still in the shadow of these abhorrent offenses, I also find that this is not a permanent condition. You have the capacity to grow and change and get better. And so, as central conditions of the supervised release term that I'll be imposing, I'm going to be requiring that you get access to the mental health and psychiatric treatment that you need, and I'll, of course, be recommending as well the Petersburg prison, which, within the important limitation that we're talking about, the federal prison system, is the facility that is most likely to get you the help you need.

Finally, under Section 3553(a), before turning to

factors that point in a different direction, I have to consider the interest in what is called incapacitation for public protection. That interest refers to the benefit that the public gets from your being in a place, prison, where, by definition, you can't hurt other people whether by accessing child pornography or potentially making contact with a child. For the same reason I have covered with specific deterrence, there is a public interest today, right now, in your being in a place where you don't have access to children or child porn, but for the same reasons I just covered, you have it within your grasp by engaging the therapy to reduce and, I hope, eliminate the risk that you pose. Now, I'm about to switch gears.

I have considered factors that by their nature tend to favor a long sentence, and all of them do here, particularly, the first set relating to the gravity of the offense. But there are other factors that favor you in the sentencing equation, and I want to review them with you now. First off, you accepted responsibility. You did that by pleading guilty. You did that by admitting your crime. You did it, in fact, by admitting your crime basically immediately and by consenting to give law enforcement access to what amounted to incriminating materials about you. Again, actions speak louder than words. That is action that goes to your benefit. Were it not for the guilty plea, please know that the sentence I would be imposing

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today would have been higher.

The letter you wrote to me, I thought, took ownership of your crimes to an unusual extent. You dug into, really admirably, your history and to the struggles you have had. You tried to explain how you got to the place where these crimes came about. You apologized to your victims and their families. Among the other things you wrote, "My trepidation is because I wish to express to you in a meaningful way how truly sorry I am. I am sorry for re-victimizing the children in the disturbing and appalling pictures and videos I had in my possession. I knew then, as I know now, how wrong I was to participate in the perpetuation of their trauma. consumed child pornography in earnest. There is no excuse." You go on in that vein. You've described how the various unresolved emotional issues you had, how they grew during the pandemic and set the stage for this offense. You go on to say, "I want to be clear, I don't mean to blame anyone or anything but myself for my immoral and reprehensible actions." You forgive your mother -- I'll get to that in a moment -- which I thought was above and beyond, and you describe how your awareness of your character traits and issues is at a far different level of depth than it has ever been. And you promised to me that child porn and drugs and so forth will never be an outlet for you again, and you express the desire to do the work necessary to get you to a better place.

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I often receive letters from defendants apologizing for their crimes. It's more common than not. Your letter was really unusual. Its introspection and self-awareness were simply just on a different magnitude, and I give you a lot of credit for that. That's a huge early step forward. I appreciated as well today what I thought was a very sincere statement to me and, again, a very self-aware one.

Second, under Section 3553(a), I'm to consider a defendant's history and characteristics. From Dr. Bardey's report and Ms. Veasley's letter and from the thoughtful letters that I received about you from your family and friends, and, again, from the characteristically insightful sentencing submission I received from Mr. Marvinny, I learned about other sides of you. And I got, I think, a better understanding of the turmoil that you received in your early life. The people that know you best believes that the root of your turbulence as an adult. I'll say that the materials strike a shockingly harsh and cold and distant mother, who was ungracious and vindictive to your father and you until abandoning the two of you completely years ago. I am so sorry. I was horrified to read that, and I'm so sorry you had to go through that. And how tragic that a relationship with a mother, which should be a beautiful thing, became a nightmare for which you are still today paying a heavy price. Your mother apparently had her struggles as a child of Holocaust survivors, but nothing

excuses a mother for behaving that way towards a child. Just as, I think, you recognize, no abuse of by your mother can excuse your taking advantage of children and paying that bad thing forward.

The letters also describe that notwithstanding that pain and notwithstanding your retreat to the heavy use of marijuana and other drugs as an escape, you remained gracious towards the people who knew you best. And the people who describe you, also describe very considerable personal gifts, both personal and creative, on your part. I want to read aloud a few of the excerpts from the letters I received that struck me.

I want to begin why your father, Charles. He is here. Thank you for the really thoughtful letter that you wrote. It really registered with me, and I can only imagine how hard that was. I also want to applaud you for being in the arena and being by your son's side for the good and the bad and during the journey that sounds like it had a lot of horrible parts.

"From the beginning, Efrem has been nothing but remorseful and has always said that they want to do everything they can to make amends. What I feel for Efrem is empathy because I know how much remorse they feel for what they did and how much pain they're in." Skipping a few paragraphs. "Efrem was a good kid. From an early age, they had a strong sense of justice and would befriend everyone from rich kids, poor kids and

especially gravitated towards the needy kids. Efrem stood up for his peers..." and goes on with examples. "I hope you can see that Efrem has a good heart despite what they have done." And he describes, as a result of this situation with your mother, that part of you, he says, has always been missing, and he says he loves you dearly. It's a beautiful letter, a tribute by a father.

From your father's partner Juliann; is she here?

Thank you for the beautiful letter that you wrote. She writes,

"Despite all these challenges, Efrem strove continuously to

become an ardent advocate for the marginalized, LGBTQ, women,

people of color. They were a frequent guests on radio and

podcasts where they tried to be a voice for those who couldn't

speak. They worked diligently to get a venue for the artwork

of lesser known artists, especially those of color." Skipping

a paragraph or two. "I've only known them to be sensitive and

gentle, never prone to violence even when angry."

From your childhood best friend, Dare Lilly. Is Dare Lilly here? No. Okay. "We stayed close and told each other about our family histories and realized that we had similar experiences. Efrem and I both discussed having difficult childhoods. We remained extremely close when we went on to college. Our connection," he says, "has been a constant in my life. I know in my heart Efrem would never hurt another human being. I know how incredibly devastated they are to end up in

this situation."

From your friend and colleague, Shane Rocheleau; is Shane here? Okay. "Efrem listens," Shane writes, "when I've had personal difficulties. They are open, vulnerable and attentive, and as I've continued my correspondence with them over the last many months, Efrem has continued to reach out and be honest about their struggles, very honest, and I'm heartened. They are very clearly committed to being a better person, and their continued profound honesty laid bare in these correspondences."

I have read just a small excerpt, but that gives you a glimpse of what I took away from these letters. These are really impressive testimonials, Mx. Zelony-Mindell. On a day that a person is sentenced, it's right that they be evaluated in the totality of the life's experiences, the good as well as the bad, the opportunities presented to you as well as the obstacles. These letters stand in your favor today.

In the end, apart from the guidelines calculation, the government and the probation department recommend a sentence of 120-months' imprisonment, which reflects a significant downward variance. The defense recommends a sentence of 60-months' imprisonment, which reflects an even more substantial variance. I've considered those recommendations. I've given attention in the aggregate to cases whose offense conduct have a resemblance of this. Although, no two cases are alike and the personal

journeys and characteristics of the defendant ultimately are unique, my judgment in the end is this: All parties wisely recommend a sentence well below the guidelines, and that is right for various reasons, including that, among others, the guidelines are out of date being based on patterns of sentencing decades ago. The guidelines do not give nuanced attention to the facts, but paint with a very broad brush that largely treats all people who commit this offense or these offenses alike. I'm mindful as well that this was a first offense and an anomalous one in your experience. And I'm mindful that there are powerful mitigating factors of the sorts I identified earlier, and I'm mindful as well that I see hope for improvement and greater psychological health. These factors do favor, as all agree, a significant downward variance.

I can't, however, with respect, agree to the sentence of the defense. The horrific nature of the inducement of the nine-year-old boy to engage in forceable sex, the substantial steps towards the consummation of that you took, as to the point of arrest, and the separate, but also grave offense, of not just consuming but distributing vile child pornography, in my judgment, together would make a five-year sentence simply disproportionate to the gravity of the offense and, therefore, unreasonable.

The government's sentence is in contrast reasonable.

That said, my duty is to impose not only a reasonable sentence but the lowest reasonable sentence that can fairly accommodate the 3553(a) factors considered together. After considerable reflection, my conclusion is that a sentence below the one recommended by the government, not dramatically below but below, would fairly reflect these factors. I'm going to impose such a sentence, and I find it to be the lowest one compatible all-in with the sentencing factors.

I want you to know that in assessing the just sentence, I have considered as well the deplorable conditions of pretrial custody in which you've been held. As in other cases, I've credited you for more than one day served for each day that, in fact, you were in such custody. And your sentence, therefore, would be lower than it otherwise would have been on account of those conditions.

I'm now going to formally state the sentence I intend to impose. The attorneys will have a final opportunity to make legal objections before the sentence is finally imposed.

Mx. Zelony-Mindell, would you please rise. After assessing the particular facts of this case and the factors under section 3553(a), including the sentencing guidelines, it is the judgment of the Court that you are to serve a sentence of 90-months' imprisonment in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons to be followed by a period of five-years' supervised release.

MR. MARVINNY: I'm sorry, your Honor. Did you say 90

or 98?

THE COURT: Nine zero.

MR. MARVINNY: Thank you.

THE COURT: As to supervised release, the standard conditions of supervised release shall apply. In addition, you shall be subject to the following mandatory conditions: You shall not commit another federal, state or local crime. You shall not illegally possess a controlled substance. You shall not possess a firearm or destructive device. You must cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the probation officer. You must make restitution, and I'm going to give the government 90 days to submit a proposed restitution order, but you will be required to make restitution in connection with the dictates of that order.

I'll request Ms. Daniels kindly to make sure, materially before the proposed order comes to me, that you have sent it Mr. Marvinny so that he cannot not only review it but consult with his client about it. And as soon as you get information about victims, please relate them Mr. Marvinny so he is reflecting on these issue in realtime.

MS. DANIELS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: To continue on, you must apply with the SORNA, the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act, as directed by the probation officer, Bureau of Prisons, or any state sex offender registration agency in which you reside,

work or are a student or were convicted of a qualifying offense. Now, there's a number of special conditions, and I'm going to briefly summarize each of them. Let me ask you, Mr. Marvinny, these are lengthy to read. Is it correct that you have reviewed these in detail why your client?

MR. MARVINNY: That is, correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So if I summarize them and then state that I'm incorporating them verbatim by reference, is that okay? Has your client familiarized himself with all of the special conditions in the presentence report as written?

MR. MARVINNY: Yes, your Honor, including earlier today so that is absolutely fine to summarize.

THE COURT: And, Mx. Zelony-Mindell, is that correct that you have, in fact, read the special conditions of the presentence report?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So just briefly, I'm going to give you the top-line summary. The first requires you will undergo a sex offender specific evaluation and participate in an outpatient sex offender treatment and outpatient mental health treatment program approved by the probation office. The second one requires you to submit your person, any property, residence, vehicle, papers, computer or other electronic communication, data storage device, cloud storage or media, and effects to a search by the probation department and, if needed,

with the assistance of other law enforcement. That search is to be conducted when there's reasonable suspicion to believe that you are either committing a new crime or violating a condition of release.

Here is why I am doing that. I appreciate that this a first offense. I appreciated that you accepted responsibility immediately, but the gravity of this crime is so horrific and the consequences to the world of your recidivating are so terrible that I want to put in place every muscular deterrent possible. If you know that the probation department has maximum eyes on you, whether through your electronics, your home, your car, whatnot, if you have any temptation to make a mistake again, to commit a crime again, I want you to know that the odds are maximal that you will get caught. And if that holds any bad impulse in check, that's a good thing.

You are to permit the probation department to install any application or software that allows it to survey and monitor all activity on your computer and associated devices. You are restricted from viewing, accessing, possessing and/or downloading any sexually explicit material involving minors. You are not to access any websites, chat rooms, internet messaging or social networking sites where your criminal history, including this conviction, would render such access in violation of the terms of service of that website, chat room, et cetera. You must not have deliberate contact with any child

under age 18 unless approved by the U.S. Probation Office, and as you'll see, as you know, that condition also extends to loitering within 100 feet of places regularly frequented by children. I'm relying on Mr. Marvinny and your representation that you've read these details, but you need to familiarize yourself with them. And when you are released on probation, I know that you will have to sign a form that reflects your familiarity with this. Just be aware I'm approving every last bit of the proposed special conditions here.

Again, you must participate in a mental health outpatient program approved by the probation office, and you must participate in an outpatient treatment program approved by the probation office, whose program may include testing to determine whether you have reverted to the use of drugs or alcohol. I'm not going to impose a fine. I'm persuaded you don't have the ability to pay it. As I said earlier, I'll defer restitution until later. The government is not seeking forfeiture, correct?

MS. DANIELS: That's correct.

THE COURT: I'm required to impose a mandatory special assessment of \$100. It shall be due immediately. Although otherwise two other special assessments would have been due, I find you to be indigent, and, therefore, unable to pay those assessments, and I'm not going to impose them.

All right. With all of that, does any counsel know of

any legal reason why the sentence should not be imposed as stated?

MS. DANIELS: No, your Honor.

MR. MARVINNY: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. The sentence as stated is imposed. There are open counts; does the government now move to dismiss them?

MS. DANIELS: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Granted.

Mx. Zelony-Mindell, to the extent you haven't given up your right to appeal your conviction and your sentence through your plea of guilty and the plea agreement you entered into with the government in connection with this plea, you have the right to appeal those things, your conviction and your sentence. If you are unable to pay for the cost of an appeal, you may apply for leave to appeal in forma pauperis. The notice of appeal must be filed within 14 days of the judgment of the conviction.

From the government, is there anything further?

MS. DANIELS: Your Honor, I might have missed it earlier but whether the Court adopts the presentence report?

THE COURT: Oh, I thought I captured that right at the beginning when I found there were no factual corrections, but, yes, I certainly intended to do so. If I forgot that, that would not have been good. I do adopt it.

All right. Mr. Marvinny, anything from you? I know you want me to recommend Petersburg.

MR. MARVINNY: That's it, your Honor. My other request is for when we're done, absolutely done otherwise, which is Mx. Zelony-Mindell has asked if he might have a brief contact visit.

THE COURT: Yes, I'll be happy to make that time available. I acknowledge that the facility that you have recommended and I'll be recommending, probably inherently picks up the program that you have in mind, but if there's some specific recommendation you would like me to make, I'll be delighted to consider it.

MR. MARVINNY: Yes, your Honor. Thank you. That's a fantastic idea. The Sex Offender Management Program, specifically, it might be worth endorsing a judgment to that effect. So FCI Petersburg, and specifically it's called the SOMP, but the Sex Offender Management Program they offer there. That would be very helpful, and we'd appreciated it.

THE COURT: S-U-M-P?

MR. MARVINNY: S-O.

THE COURT: Sex Offender Management Program, and the recommendation is that he be admitted to participate in that program?

MR. MARVINNY: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: I thought the entire facility is

1	sex-offender focused?
2	MR. MARVINNY: I don't think that's exactly right.
3	First of all, there are four different Petersburgs of various
4	securities.
5	THE COURT: You are looking at Richmond, Virginia,
6	right?
7	MR. MARVINNY: It's in Hopewell, Virginia. I don't
8	know if that's near Richmond.
9	THE COURT: The Petersburg facility that I, again,
10	visited in early judge school was a sex-offender-specific
11	facility in Petersburg, Virginia. I thought that is what you
12	were recommending precisely because it's a sex-offender
13	specific facility.
14	MR. MARVINNY: That is right, your Honor, but there
15	are I think Petersburg has multiple institutions. For
16	example, there's a high like a U.S. penitentiary in
17	Petersburg as well within the same compound.
18	THE COURT: They are affiliated but in different
19	states?
20	MR. MARVINNY: No, no. They are the same.
21	THE COURT: What state are you
22	MR. MARVINNY: Virginia.
23	THE COURT: All right.
24	MR. MARVINNY: I looked it up today. I thought it was

in Hopewell, Virginia, not Richmond.

THE COURT: That is correct. Forgive me, too much information here. We were in Richmond and traveled to Petersburg. My bad to say Richmond. It's in Virgina. Okay. We're on the same page.

MR. MARVINNY: Suffice to say, I think a recommendation that they be designated to FCI Petersburg and the SOMP program there would be sufficient.

THE COURT: Okay. Look, I'm happy to be make that recommendation. It would be surprising to me if he weren't admitted to a program of that nature given the nature of conviction, but it certainly can't hurt for me to recommend it. I'm happy to do so.

MR. MARVINNY: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. I realize I forgot to give the date by which the restitution order is due. I need to file it by February 12. So, Ms. Daniels, I'll ask for it a week beforehand just so I can reflect on it, and if I have to get input from counsel, I'll have time to do that before the deadline expires.

MS. DANIELS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything further from the defense?

MR. MARVINNY: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Before we adjourn, I want to say a couple things. First of all, Mx. Zelony-Mindell, you've heard me say in very strong terms how bad the offense was. I don't need to

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say any more about that, but I do want to say to you how horrified I was by aspects of your early journey. explaining an offense is not excusing it, I got a much, much better idea of how you came to take the turn that you did. And I am so, so sorry that you had those experiences, and you have my empathy. More than that, like I say, the letter you wrote and the letter your father wrote and the letter your father's partner wrote and the people who know you best know about you, make it clear to me that, candidly, unlike some defendants before me, there's an entirely different narrative here besides the offense narrative. And you are clearly a creative, artistic, bright expressive person, and more than that, a person of great connection and empathy to the people you care about. You've got a lot to offer this world, and I really want to wish you the very best. And while it's a horribly loud wake-up call, and it's too bad it had to be this loud and this long, when you emerge you'll, trust me, still be a young man with a lot to offer. I wish you the very best. I'm cheering for you.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Beyond that, I want to acknowledge the family and friends who are here. I can imagine how hard this is today. Specifically to Charles Mindell, you suffered as well during the same time your son was, and I was very sorry to read that. And from the accounts I've been given about you,

you were nothing short of heroic under very, very hard circumstances. You have my admiration. I pay attention to the way fathers father, and I have a lot of admiration for you and for the way, under what must have been an unimaginable time over the last 12-plus months, you have been by your son's side. Anyway, I have a lot of admiration for you. I wish you the very best.

I want to thank all the others who participated here today. The fact that you are here today, the fact that so many people wrote those impressive letters, tells me that you are here for the long-term. And one of the next most important dates for Mx. Zelony-Mindell is going to be when he is released from prison and rejoins the community. The fact that everyone is here today, came up to New York for this, tells me that you're going to be, you know, with him for the long-term, and he needs that, and that's very encouraging to me. In any event, I wish all of you well. We stand adjourned.

(Adjourned)